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annual  
report

(April 1974)

1973

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**CCTRF**

**1973**

**ANNUAL**

**REPORT**

**California Crime Technological Research Foundation**

**7171 Bowling Drive**

**Sacramento, California**

**95823**



CALIFORNIA CRIME TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION

7171 Bowling Drive, Suite 190, Sacramento, California 95823, Telephone 916/322-2700  
DOUGLAS E. ROUDABUSH, Executive Director

TO: The Governor, Legislature and People of the State  
of California:

It gives me great pleasure to submit this Annual Report for the California Crime Technological Research Foundation. The report is submitted under the requirements of Title 7 of the California Penal Code, Section 14011.

CCTRF was created to stimulate, encourage, conduct, evaluate and sponsor research and development in the field of scientific and technological aids for the prevention and detection of crime, the apprehension and treatment of criminals and the improvement of the administration of criminal justice in California.

The Foundation's activities and accomplishments during 1973 saw an increase in funding and staff precipitated by the accomplishments of prior years.

In the area of crime prevention, we have established a program and conducted original research for the Attorney General to be used in developing building security performance standards for residential and small commercial structures as assigned by Assembly Bill 3030 passed in the 1971 legislative session. This work has resulted in some original developments which could result in patents to the State of California, probably providing a source of revenue to the State.

Other efforts in the area of crime prevention include the Foundation's study of the extent and nature of technical problems relating to the security of explosive storage facilities. A survey of the industry indicated a need to require additional security devices because 25% of the facilities have had thefts in the last five years. One type of security device has been designed and built with funds from industry. The successful test of this program will be a major contributor to the standards we were to develop as an assignment received under Assembly Bill 2267 passed in the 1972 legislative session.

The Foundation has worked with the Department of Fish and Game to provide a device to prevent crime and detect unlawful intrusion in ecological preserves in the State. The Foundation made a study and conducted a field demonstration at Morro Rock which has resulted in funding being made available to the State of California by the Defenders of Wildlife and the National Audubon Society for installation of the device which will alert law enforcement to any unlawful trespass on Morro Rock.

The construction industry has funded the Foundation to build and test electronic security devices for job-site protection which are not available commercially. The use of these devices to prevent crime will undoubtedly reduce the cost of crime to the taxpayer.

California is the leading state in many areas, and the criminal justice field is no exception. As the lead state in Project SEARCH, whose mission is to provide research and development in the area applying to all 50 states, CCTRF has provided staff support to many innovative projects. These projects include the development of a computerized criminal history system, an Offender-Based Transactional Statistics System, a Standardized Crime Reporting System, a Model State Identification Bureau Project, a Standard Criminal Justice Data Elements Manual Project, a Criminalistics Laboratory Information System, a Latent Fingerprint Study, an Equipment Systems Improvement Program, the Security and Privacy and Legislative Review Functions of Project SEARCH, the National Law Enforcement Teletype System, and a National Telecommunication Requirements Analysis which could lead to a satellite-based telecommunications system. The Foundation is gearing up to provide support to a State Judicial Information System Project and a Prisoner Accounting Information System Project.

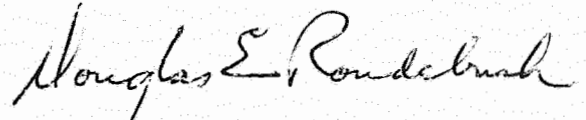
In the area of organized crime control, the Foundation has been involved in a study and the development of an Interstate Organized Crime Index (IOCI). It appears that a nationwide operational system will result from this work.

A most important planning step was completed during 1973. The CCTRF Board and staff developed a research program that addresses nine specific problem areas in the California

criminal justice system. The problem areas have been ranked in priority by severity, probability of occurrence, and resources needed to eliminate or control the problem. The number one priority problem was determined to be the need to build a model of the criminal justice system in California, and the Foundation's efforts will be directed toward that end in the coming year.

The Board and staff are proud of their efforts and accomplishments during 1973, and are eagerly looking forward to effectively addressing the problems of the criminal justice system in California. We believe that these problems can best be handled by this type of "independent" agency because of the inherent advantages of a public corporation which allow the Foundation to operate in all private and public sectors in seeking funds to pursue the priorities set forth by the Legislature, the Governor, and the Foundation's Board of Directors.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Douglas E. Roudabush". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized initial 'D'.

DOUGLAS E. ROUDABUSH  
Executive Director

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CCTRF's New Quarters Located in South Sacramento

## **SECTION I – ACCOMPLISHMENTS**



Test Fixture, Developed by CCTRF to Simulate Human Threats to Door Systems

## I. ACCOMPLISHMENTS

### A. *Development of a pool of Outside Resources for Assistance in Scientific and Technological Research and Development.*

The California Crime Technological Research Foundation (CCTRF), guided by a non-compensated Board of Directors, has been able to muster resources and talent from government and industry not generally available to the criminal justice system, at little or no cost to CCTRF and the State of California. The Foundations' involvement in Project SEARCH, IOCI and other federally-funded programs have made a great deal of expertise available to CCTRF by virtue of its association with criminal justice experts across the nation. People with whom CCTRF staff members have worked closely include: court administrators; heads of city, county, and state police agencies; state criminal justice information system directors; state planning agency directors; heads of state bureaus of investigation and identification; systems operation personnel; heads of state and local correctional operations, and judges, as well as members of various local, state, regional, and federal agencies.

The bulk of scientific and technological talent is found in private industry and institutions of higher learning, and CCTRF is continuing its efforts in working closely with these enterprises. The Foundation is supported by industry through the donation of goods and services, as well as under the provisions of contracts between private firms and the State of California. The transfer of technology from the private business sector to the criminal justice disciplines is of paramount importance, and CCTRF's efforts are directed towards this transfer. The reception which the Foundation has received in the business community is encouraging, and has prompted the Foundation to seek many other avenues of applying this technology to the criminal justice system.

The Foundation's staff has reviewed during the past year well over a hundred bids from private contractors, and as a result, 24 contracts were placed with firms in the private sector. Staff's contact with private industry has as one of its goals developing an understanding in these companies of the problems of the criminal justice system.

The Foundation has developed an excellent working relationship with industry, other branches of government, and will continue to expand its role in the area of technology transfer.

### B. *The Conduct of Scientific and Technological Research and Development with Application to Crime Prevention and Detection and Criminal Apprehension.*

- 1) CCTRF is participating in Project SEARCH whose mission is to develop and test prototype systems which have multi-state utility for the application of advanced technology to the administration of criminal justice. SEARCH includes all fifty states and three territories as participants. A discussion of SEARCH/CCTRF projects may be found in Section IV.
- 2) The CCTRF developmental laboratory has expanded its research and development capabilities. The lab's major impact on criminal justice is directed toward the area of the application of scientific and technological capabilities to the problems of crime prevention. A significant result of the laboratory's research and development programs has been the Foundation's ability to isolate and apply for patents on ideas developed under the research and development programs. With the ability to patent, CCTRF could license manufacturers to produce products utilizing the ideas developed, and possibly procure a source of revenue to the State of California from the licensing of these patents.

A discussion of the CCTRF developmental laboratory projects can be found in Section IV.

- 3) CCTRF completed a grant project to conduct research and write a handbook on the establishment and operation of a crime analysis unit in local law enforcement agencies. This project is also discussed in detail in Section IV.
- 4) CCTRF is participating in an independent evaluation of an existing prototype Interstate Organized Crime Index and is making recommendations for improvements and modifications to the demonstration system. This independent evaluation is designed to develop an "ideal" interstate organized crime information system. A discussion of this project may be found in Section IV.

### *C. The Dissemination of Information*

One of the major tools in the fight against crime is information. For major technical advances to be useful against crime, their existence must be communicated to appropriate agencies. CCTRF printed and distributed nationally during 1973 the following PROJECT SEARCH documents:

Newsletter: one volume-three issues—9,000 copies

Technical Reports and Memorandum: (all over 5,000 copies each):

- 1) Designing a Statewide Criminal Justice Statistics System—An Examination of the Five-State Implementation
- 2) A Model Act for Criminal Offender Record Information
- 3) Project SEARCH Security and Privacy publications
- 4) Design of a Model State Identification Bureau
- 5) Terminal Users Agreement for CCH and Other Criminal Justice Information

Proceedings of the International Symposium on Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Systems—5,000 copies.

In addition, CCTRF produced:

- (1) A report to the Attorney General's Building Security Commission.
- (2) A report on a laser-based security system—OPERATION BREAKTHROUGH.
- (3) A Police Crime Analysis Unit Handbook—This publication has been presented to LEAA in camera ready form and is expected to be printed and distributed in 1974.

Finally, CCTRF Board and staff serve as guest lecturers at appropriate forums at the local, state, and federal levels.

### *D. Influence Criminal Justice Priorities*

CCTRF achievement in the transfer of technology to criminal justice has played a valuable role in Project SEARCH, the Interstate Organized Crime Index Project and our laboratory projects. Unfortunately, budget restrictions throughout the nation have caused rather low priorities to be placed in the area of research and development. There appears to be a general feeling throughout the nation that research and development costs enormous amounts of money, both

for research and for implementation. CCTRF's staff research has shown this not to be necessarily so. High sophistication is needed in some areas and large sums of money will be required to satisfy these needs. However, there are many applications which can be made fairly simple and yet are sophisticated enough to maintain an acceptable level of efficiency and can thereby be afforded by criminal justice agencies.

CCTRF has developed a research program that addresses nine problem areas. These problems have been ranked in priority by severity, probability of occurrence and resources required to eliminate or control the problem. We hope through the prioritized problem approach to provide a model to influence the criminal justice priorities.

#### *E. Services to Governmental Agencies*

During 1973 the Foundation provided major technological services to various governmental agencies and was involved in planning for others.

- 1) CCTRF continued in their contract with the Department of Corrections for the design, fabrication, and installation of a perimeter detection system. This system was designed to thwart escapes, to provide better protection for the guards and to upgrade the security of the facility. The installation was completed and proved to be very effective. Additionally, a follow-on contract was awarded to the Foundation to provide a system improvement, the addition of laser repeaters on long runs of the perimeter fence. This installation increased the reliability and effectiveness of the system considerably in dense fog.
- 2) CCTRF continued under contract with the Department of Water Resources to provide a laser fence at the Coalinga Operations and Maintenance Center to prevent unauthorized persons from entering the facility. The laser fence provides an economic savings by allowing unmanned security while preventing burglary, vandalism and the like. The installation is complete and is operating satisfactorily.
- 3) The laboratory continued its extensive testing and evaluation program in the area of building security and support of the Attorney General's Building Security Commission, who is charged by the legislature to recommend building codes designed to reduce the incidence of crime. Follow-on funds were received to expand the scope of the project. A discussion of the Building Security Program may be found in Section IV.
- 4) The Legislature charged CCTRF with the responsibility for a study on the use of technology in upgrading the security of explosive storage areas in California. One outgrowth of this study has been that funds were received from a major explosive manufacturer to install a security system developed by CCTRF at one facility in California. If the system proves to be as effective as it is anticipated, we may be able to recommend standards for explosive magazines plus have one type of equipment that is acceptable.

#### *F. The Transfer of Developments to Industry for Production and Distribution*

A major milestone was reached when CCTRF filed a patent application on the logic of a laser anti-intrusion system. Information has been received that patent coverage will be granted. The CCTRF Board is developing a patent policy for ideas that may result from our research and development. The main thrust is not to make money, but to use patents as a tool to expeditiously introduce new and novel ideas into the area of criminal justice. It is important that the government protect itself so it does not have to pay for patent use it developed in its own laboratories.



## **SECTION II – ORGANIZATION AND RESOURCES**

### **TITLE 7. CALIFORNIA PENAL CODE**

“14003. Board of directors. Powers and duties. The foundation shall be governed and all of its corporate powers exercised by a board of directors, which shall consist of the following members appointed by the Governor, to serve at his pleasure, and confirmed by the Senate: a representative from the Department of Justice nominated by the Attorney General, a representative from the Department of the Youth Authority, a representative from the Department of Corrections, a representative nominated by the Judicial Council, a representative nominated by the State Bar of California, one district attorney, one chief of police, one sheriff, a faculty member of a college or university qualified in the subject of criminology or police science, seven persons qualified in the field of research, development, or system technology, and four public members interested in the prevention and control of crime. — Added, Stats. 1967, Chap. 1661.”

“14010. Contributions and grants may be accepted. Notwithstanding the provisions of any law or the provisions of any certificate of incorporation, charter, or other articles of organization, any corporation, association, or person may make contributions to the foundation. The foundation may accept grants from private sources if the board of directors unanimously approves each such grant. — Added, Stats. 1967, Chap. 1661.”

“14014. Utilizing resources of existing agencies. The foundation may utilize the resources of existing state agencies pursuant to agreements developed between the foundation and the agencies concerned. — Added, Stats. 1967, Chap. 1661.”





## **II. ORGANIZATION AND RESOURCES**

The California Crime Technological Research Foundation is governed by a 20-man Board of Directors appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.

### **A. BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

The membership of the Board of Directors is as follows:

- A representative from the Department of Justice
- A representative from the Department of the Youth Authority
- A representative from the Department of Corrections
- A representative nominated by the Judicial Council
- A representative nominated by the State Bar of California
- A District Attorney
- A Chief of Police
- A Sheriff
- A faculty member of a college or university (criminology or police science)
- Seven persons qualified in the field of research, development or system technology
- Four public members

### **B. BOARD COMMITTEES**

Standing Committees are the Executive Committee, the Program Development and the Program Review Committee (see Figure 1).

The responsibilities of the Executive Committee are:

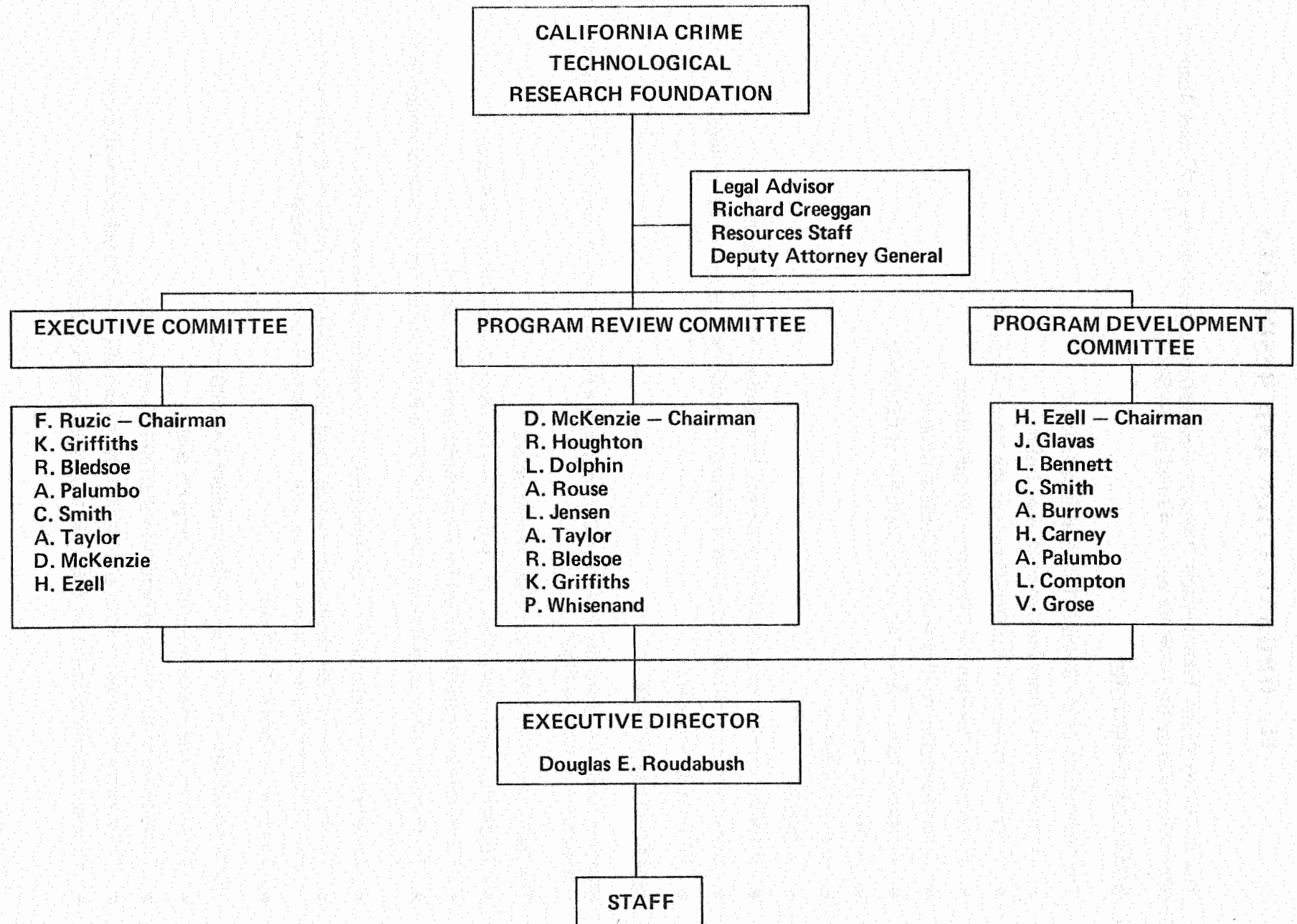
- To develop personnel policies and procedures for recommendation to the Board.
- To prepare an operating budget for recommendation to the Board.
- To develop revisions to Bylaws and/or CCTRF's Policy Statement for recommendation to the Board.
- To review proposed projects or contributions for recommendation to the Board.
- To act as required on those matters that must be decided upon between Board meetings including grant requests, grant awards, project implementation and budget changes.
- To report actions to the Board.

The responsibilities of the Program Development Committee are:

- To develop and maintain definitive program goals.
- To be aware of the changing needs of the criminal justice system.
- To be aware of current science and technology in both physical and behavioral sciences.
- To select specific projects for short and long range accomplishment.



FIGURE 1



- To Define Projects
- To Prepare Project Development Plan
- To Prepare Project Profile (Scope)
- To Plan Project Utilization
- To Prepare Patent Policy and Program Help

The responsibilities of the Program Review Committee are:

- To review all on-going programs for
  - Cost effectiveness
  - Schedule
  - Technical methodology
  - Quality of talent being used
  - Applicability to criminal justice system
- Audit utility of programs to criminal justice system

### C. STAFF

The professional staff involved in criminal justice technology represent nearly 300 years of experience in fields directly related to their assignments. All have had at least some experience in combining the application of technology to the problems of criminal justice (see Figure 2).

**FIGURE 2**

**California Crime Technological Research Foundation  
Staff Criminal Justice Experience**

	LOCAL	COUNTY	STATE	NATIONAL
Law Enforcement	X		X	
Courts		X	X	
Probation		X		
Corrections	X	X	X	
Research and Planning	X	X	X	
Crime Prevention	X		X	
Training	X	X	X	
Management and Administrative		X	X	
Identification and Records			X	
Organized Crime	X		X	X
Crime Patterns Analysis			X	
Criminalistics			X	X
Telecommunications			X	X
Criminal Justice Information Systems			X	X
Crime Technology	X	X	X	

The criminal justice experience of the staff includes nearly every aspect of Corrections — state and local custody, probation, classification and treatment, parole, supervision, planning, management and administration. Staff with police backgrounds include experience in patrol, undercover operations, specialized anti-burglary campaigns, jail and court functions, training, supervision, etc., in both city and county agencies. CCTRF personnel court experience is increasing but at present includes only the courtroom experiences of police and probation officers and parole agents, and of one employee's present enrollment in law school. Employees have also had experience with criminal justice support elements such as the California Department of Justice, criminal justice planning such as the Office of Criminal Justice Planning (nee CCCJ), and other specialized assignments including organized crime, training, criminal intelligence and crime analysis.

The Staff's technological experience applicable to criminal justice problems includes major emphasis on design, research and testing of electronics applications to problems characteristic of those encountered in the field of criminal justice. The Staff have to their personal credit approximately 20 patents.

The Staff has been involved in some of the very latest and most innovative applications of science and technology to criminal justice problems, as indicated in Section IV.

#### D. FUNDS

The source and amount of funds that have been allocated to the Foundation for the current and prior three fiscal years are shown in Figure 3.

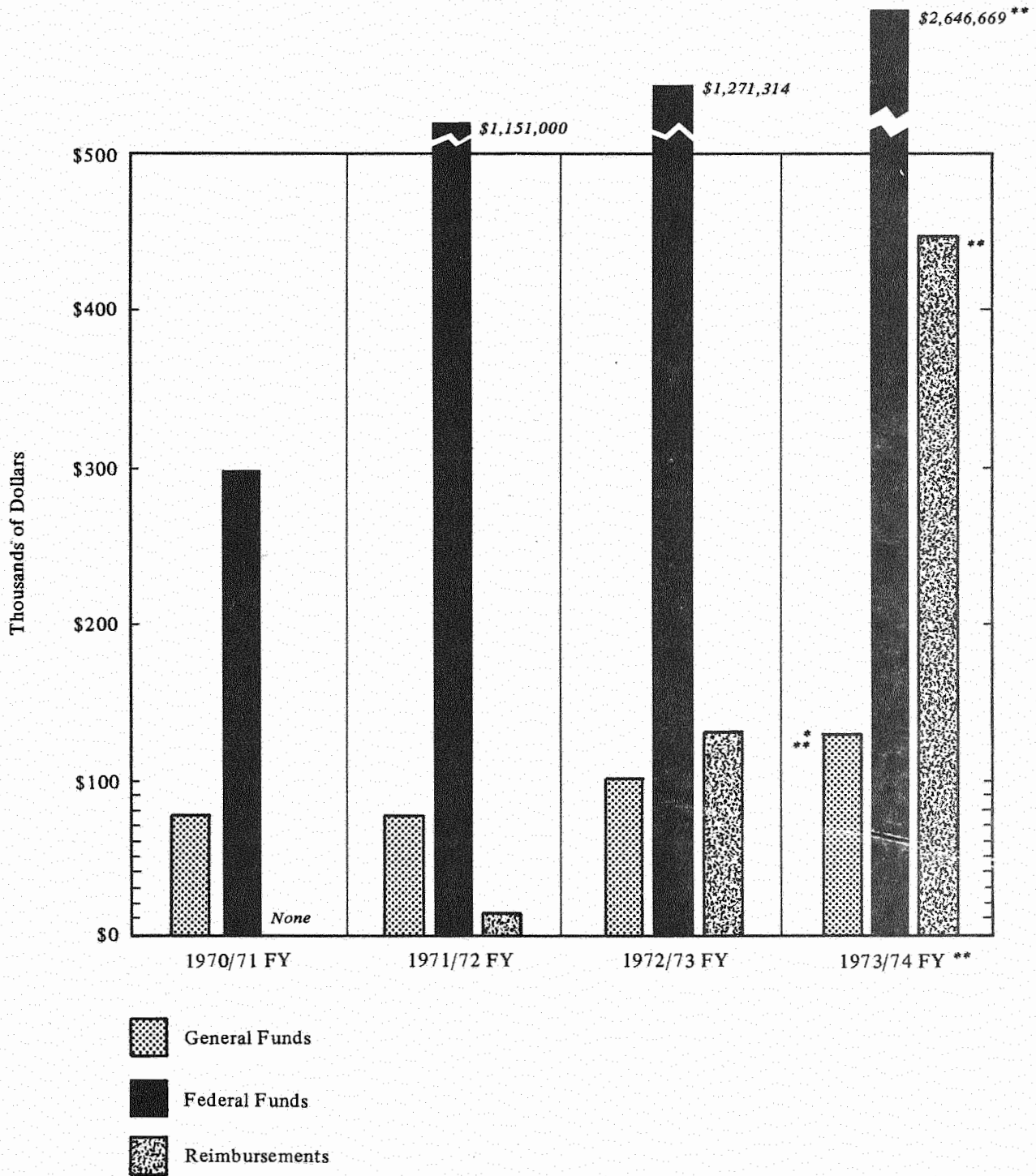
It has been the policy of the CCTRF Board not to request operating funds from the State for specific projects. The funds other than those used for administrative and control functions have been received from the Foundation's customers and are attached to a specific project with a definite goal and require a grant request or a bid proposal.

1. *General Funds* — An appropriation of \$107,670 for FY 73-74 was allocated to the Foundation. The increase of \$27,275 over the previous year's appropriation of \$80,395 was the addition of two employees and the "Cost of Living" increase.

A special appropriation of \$20,000 was allocated for a project entitled "Security Study Relative to Explosive Storage".

2. *Federal Funds* — Federal dollars were awarded from LEAA through Project SEARCH, the Interstate Organized Crime Index, and the Crime Analysis Handbook grants.
3. *Reimbursements* — For FY 73-74, funds were received from the Office of Criminal Justice Planning (nee CCCJ) for two projects, one entitled "A Technological Approach to Building Security — 2nd Year" and the other entitled "Technological Crime Prevention and Detection Research". Funds were also expended from 1972-73 carry over projects.

**FIGURE 3**  
**CCTRF SOURCE OF FUNDS**  
 (By Fiscal Year Expenditures)



\*Includes \$20,000 special Appropriation

\*\*Estimated expenditures for the 1973/74 Fiscal Year





**CCTRF Staff Engineer and Department of Fish and Game Personnel  
at On-Site Test of Morro Rock Intrusion Detection System.**

### **SECTION III — OBJECTIVES, PROGRAMS AND PRIORITIES**



**CCTRF Staff Engineer Discusses Explosive Storage Protection Device  
Needs with Explosive Company Representative at Storage Facility.**





### III. OBJECTIVES, PROGRAMS AND PRIORITIES

The Legislature of the State of California, in its legislation creating CCTRF, charged the Foundation with the responsibility for encouragement and promotion of the development and application of science and technology for the prevention and detection of crime, the apprehension and treatment of criminals, and the improvement of the administration of criminal justice in the State. The Foundation has also been directed to assist criminal justice in determining the kind and quality of scientific, technological, and management processes and equipment which would improve the effectiveness of criminal justice operations.

CCTRF has developed the following objectives, and its efforts are directed at achieving these objectives.

- 1) To provide comprehensive management analysis, program evaluation, and examination of government-wide issues, policies and practices pertaining to the criminal justice system.
- 2) To provide reports and documents to enhance understanding, to provide perspective, to identify and assess alternatives for policy and resource decision makers, and to provide a catalytic role to stimulate accelerated improvement of the criminal justice system.
- 3) To enhance the sharing of scientific and technological resources between and among the criminal justice agencies.
- 4) To provide an atmosphere which encourages partnership with federal, state, and local criminal justice agencies, industry, and academic institutions to enhance public technology advancements.
- 5) To improve the quality of life through crime prevention.
- 6) To improve the development of services and equipment for the criminal justice system because of the fragmented nature of the system caused by political, parochial and jurisdictional constraints.
- 7) To provide technology transfer through information dissemination, person to person interaction, adaptive engineering and field demonstration.

During 1973, the Foundation, in carrying out its charges, developed a prioritized list of nine problem areas and created a research program that addressed these areas. The priorities were determined by a rating method that addressed and weighted the factors of severity of the problem (effect on apprehension, adjudication and disposition) probability of occurrence and the extent of resources required to eliminate or control the problem. Within the nine problem areas identified, eighteen suggested programs totaling over \$2,000,000 have been initially listed, and were cross-referenced to LEAA and CCCJ program statements as well as the Governor's Select Committee on Law Enforcement Problems recommendations as contained in the report "Controlling Crime in California." Figure 4 details the problem areas identified by the foundation.

Careful study of the problem area descriptions indicates that the Foundation is directing its efforts toward the most universal problems of the criminal justice system. The application of scientific research principles to these nine priority areas should measurably improve the criminal justice system in California.



FIGURE 4

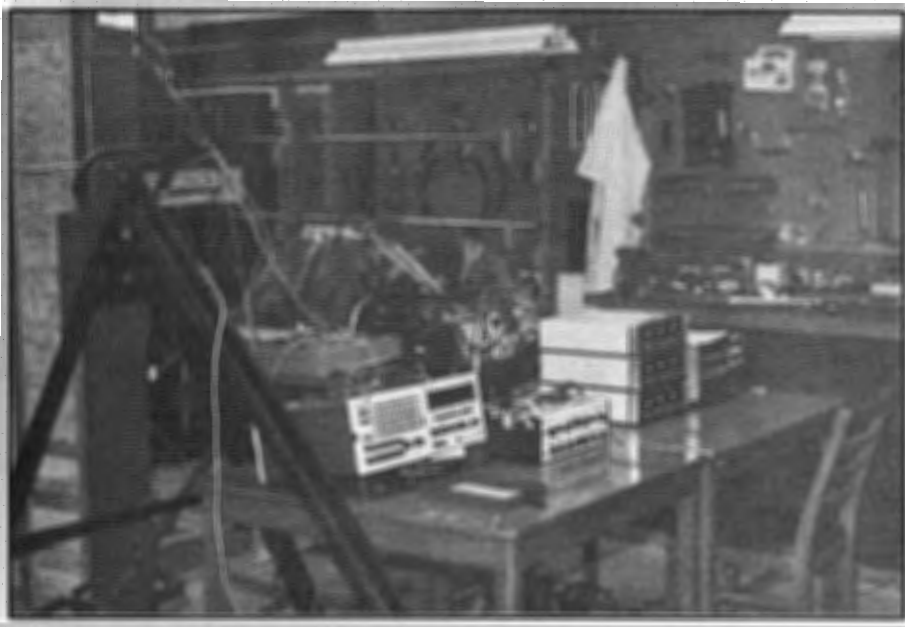
Prioritized List of Problem Areas Identified by CCTRF

Priority	Problem Area
1	<i>Criminal Justice System Description</i> — There is no visible and universal means of understanding the inner action of police, courts and corrections today. Each of these subfunctions of criminal justice speak their own language, have their own data and have separate allegiances. There is a need to bring all of these functions together in a systemized approach. This problem is articulated on page 26 of the Governor's Select Committee on Law Enforcement Problems report "Controlling Crime in California" which was submitted to the Legislature.
2	<i>Inordinate Risk of Pursuit</i> — The law abiding public is subjected to too much risk by police attempting to apprehend law violators particularly those in speeding automobiles. Obviously there are other and broader aspects to this than just chasing a speeding automobile. Other examples might be either pursuit by foot or by helicopters or other means of pursuit.
3	<i>Undetected Physical Assault on Persons</i> — If the FBI assumption that more than half of the crime is not reported is true, then much of unreported crime is due to the fact that it may not even be detected in time to be reported. People are assaulted by law violators and unable to get a message to anyone for rescue or assistance. Some need exists for automatic alarm alerting of people who have been assaulted.
4	<i>Inadequate Ability to Measure Criminal Justice System Effectiveness</i> — As Attorney General Richardson stated, "The government has failed to develop ways to judge the effectiveness of crime fighting efforts or to even measure the volume of crime."
5	<i>Neglecting "Deterrence" in Favor of Process</i> — There is almost total neglect of the idea of preventing persons from entering the criminal justice system and placing all the emphasis on improving the process of persons who enter the system. Greater attention must be paid to methods both psychological and physical of preventing people from ever entering the criminal justice system rather than just enlarging the ability to process these people once they commit a crime.
6	<i>Inability to Predict Criminal Acts</i> — Very little if any effort has been put into the predictive side of criminal activity. Whereas an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure applies if we can predict when and where outbreak of crime would occur, the criminal justice system would be protected from a great deal of processing of people.
7	<i>Undetected Damage or Loss of Property</i> — Burglars and thieves have increased their sophistication in being able to either damage or steal property. Current methods of detecting damage or theft are obsolete and need to be upgraded by means of technology.
8	<i>Research and Development Coordination</i> — The problem is that there are large amounts of money being spent in the name of research and development throughout the state in all aspects of the criminal justice system which are fragmented, uncoordinated, and not focused on any particular solution. Further, these efforts fail to be evaluated for their effectiveness and the proper utilization of resources.
9	<i>Mismatch Between Acceptable and Social Behavior and the Law</i> — The discussion of this problem involves a number of diverse factors including the idea of civil disobediences and means of revising the law. It includes the fact that the law is reactive, that is, it lags behind a social behavior that is thought to be acceptable, and also included in this is the idea that the victimless crime and the fact that some immoral behavior should no longer be considered illegal needs to be resolved.

For many years it was the common opinion that crime could be reduced or prevented solely by the addition of manpower and equipment to law enforcement agencies at the "street" level. These measures have not proven to be cost effective. Modern science and technology provides the criminal justice system with the ability to utilize information, methodology, and techniques common to industry in a cost effective manner in the fight against crime.

In addition to the priority problem areas, the Foundation stands ready to assist in answering those special requests to respond to the urgent problems of our times. An example of this is our concern about the effect of the energy crisis on crime. Fuel shortages have resulted in numerous requests to conserve and reduce the use of lights. As a result, this reduced lighting could lead to increased crime, particularly burglary. CCTRF is preparing a program to determine what countermeasures should be taken to protect the public, what equipment or devices can be used to compensate for the loss of the deterrent factor of lighting, and to answer questions in this area such as the cost involved, and the modifications which must be made to law enforcement operations to compensate for this reduced lighting.





**Sophisticated Electronic Test Equipment Used by the CCTRF Development Laboratory.**

## **SECTION IV – SPECIFIC CCTRF PROJECTS**



**CCTRF/Project SEARCH Developed Fingerprint Taking Device Demonstration by Contractor.**



## IV. SPECIFIC CCTRF PROJECTS

### A. PROJECT SEARCH

Since July 1969 CCTRF has participated in Project SEARCH, a multimillion dollar, LEAA funded project whose present mission is to develop and test prototype systems which may have multistate utility for the application of advanced technology to the administration of criminal justice. CCTRF provides project coordination services and general staff support for all project activities. All fifty states and three territories are project participants.

SEARCH is the project name of an overall effort consisting of a number of projects. During 1973 these projects consisted of the following:

#### 1. Offender-Based Transactional Statistics System (OBTS)

This project—implementation of the system in five states—was completed in 1973. Recommendations of future developments have been made to LEAA. The findings of the project were used by LEAA in developing a portion of their Comprehensive Data System Program which will provide financing for OBTS efforts in all states. The State Judicial Information System and Prisoner Accounting Information System Projects are outgrowths of the CDS Program and are discussed later in this narrative.

#### 2. State Identification Bureau Project

Work began on this project during 1972. The purpose of this project is to develop concepts that can be used by state identification bureaus to increase the efficiency of their operations. The concepts include those leading to the automation of large operations and those improving the performance of smaller bureaus that will probably never fully automate. A rigorous requirements analysis of the identification operations in the United States was completed, including the entire identification function from the taking of fingerprints through the production of the criminal history record. Specifically included are the office procedures in the identification sections, name search techniques, retention rules and schedules and service to users.

The development of an improved identification system takes the form of designing an identification bureau for a "51st" state. The idealized model is structured so that each of the states, cities, and counties can take portions of the system for implementation within their identification bureaus.

Within the identification bureau system project, the determination to develop the best possible equipment for use in the identification function resulted in CCTRF contracting, through the bid process, with five technical contractors. These projects were aimed at mechanized fingerprint recording, and improved high speed fingerprint transmission facsimile device, and an automated technical file search system. The results of these contracts have been promising, and it is anticipated that additional funds will be available from LEAA to pursue further development of some of these devices.

Although the problems of identification bureaus have been recognized for some time, and although various parts of the identification bureau operation have been subjected to analysis in an attempt to reduce response time, there has been no systematic analysis of the entire identification bureau procedures, equipment, and facilities which, when taken together, would systematically improve the overall capability of the bureaus. Technical Report No. 8, dated November, 1973, titled *Design of a Model State Identification Bureau* has been printed.

### **3. Latent Fingerprint Project**

The Latent Fingerprint Project Grant was awarded during 1974 and is being conducted under the SEARCH State Identification Bureau Project. This is a state-of-the-art study to determine the reliability and accuracy of existing latent fingerprint identification systems.

Law Enforcement has experienced difficulty in identifying fingerprints found at the scene of a crime. The purpose of this study is to determine the feasibility of further exploration in the identification of latent fingerprints, or the adaptation of an existing latent fingerprint identification system. The major difficulty lies in that most classification schemes are based on a ten-finger conglomerate coding, and at a crime scene, it is possible that only one or two fingerprints may be found.

### **4. Standardized Crime Report System Report System Project**

Work on this project began in 1972. The goal is to design a standardized crime report system for use by all states.

A crime report is the primary source document for police activities and findings concerning events requiring investigation which could result in a criminal arrest. The primary goal relates to defining the information requirements of all users of crime reports, and of satisfying those information requirements by defining required data elements for crime reports.

Successful completion will have impact at all levels of government and in all portions of the criminal justice system by providing a means by which useful and standardized data can be collected on crimes and the activities of law enforcement agencies concerning those crimes.

The program method involves developing a reporting form and procedure designed to minimize the preparation time by the reporting officer, allow increased modus operandi analyses and other crime analyses, and provide the basic source document for preparation of a uniform crime report in any agency which implements it. Major tasks include a requirements analysis, the development of standardized data elements, the design of a crime reporting system and the planning for a field test of the system.

Phase I of the Project, the actual system design effort is nearing completion. Plans are underway to prepare a grant request to fund Phase II, which will be the implementation of the system in about 12 cities in order to provide a test and validation of the design which is being developed under Phase I. It appears that the Phase II effort will be in the area of about a million dollars.

### **5. Equipment Systems Improvement Project**

A grant has been received from LEAA for Project SEARCH support research programs of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. This effort will be extended during 1974. The major effort will be directed toward a review of criminal justice equipment which is currently available.

### **6. Standardized Criminal Justice Data Elements Manual**

This project began in 1973 under the aegis of the SEARCH Data Base Standing Committee. The project is directed toward the development of a Standards Manual for those criminal



justice data elements which are used in CCH and OBTS Systems. The manual is viewed as the first step in creating national criminal justice data exchange standardization.

The need for standardization for data exchange in the criminal justice system is becoming more evident as new systems are developed and existing systems are updated.

#### **7. State Judicial Information System Project**

This SEARCH Project commenced late in 1973 when LEAA selected the following eleven states to participate in the development of the State Judicial Information System: California, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, and Oregon. This project is directed at building a prototype court system which will then be tailored to implementation in the eleven states involved in the project.

The courts area has been in need of an information system which addresses the courts needs for data as well as allows for a continual flow of information on those subjects in process.

#### **8. Offender Based State Corrections Information System Project**

This SEARCH Project is similar to the State Judicial Information System Project in that it is addressing an area which has traditionally not been linked to other offender information. This project will provide state departments of corrections with the capability for offender accounting and management information.

LEAA has recently completed the selection of the following ten participating states, and the project will be starting early in 1974: California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota and Oregon.

#### **9. Criminalistics Laboratory Information System Project**

This SEARCH Project was initiated in late 1973. A contractor, PRC Public Management Services, Inc., has been selected to provide technical support to the project which is designed to develop a conceptual framework for an information system that will allow state and regional crime labs to store and retrieve forensic information from a central location. The forensic sciences are an extremely important part of the identification and prosecution portions of the criminal justice system, and the development of a system for the sharing of forensic information is a great step forward for the entire criminal justice community.

#### **10. Project SEARCH Symposium and Standards and Goals Conference**

The Second Project SEARCH International Symposium on Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Systems will be held April 30, May 1 and 2, 1974, in San Francisco, California. The purpose of the SEARCH International Symposiums is to create an open forum for the presentation and discussion of the most recent and important developments in criminal justice information and statistics systems. However, unlike its predecessor, the Second Symposium will be held in conjunction with the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Conference.

The Standards and Goals Conference, designed to stimulate an awareness of the critical problems of the nation's criminal justice system, will be held on May 2, and 3. The purpose of the conference is two-fold; first, formulate a consensus on minimum national standards



for information systems and statistics are needed; and second, to develop an implementation plan facilitating the adoption of these standards by law enforcement, judicial and correctional agencies at the national, state and local level.

CCTRF is conducting both of these meeting under grants from LEAA through Project SEARCH.

## **B. CCTRF DEVELOPMENTAL LABORATORY**

A discussion of projects worked on during 1973 follows:

1. In 1972, CCTRF installed a laser beam perimeter security fence at the California Institution for Women at Frontera, California. In 1973, a follow-on grant was awarded to upgrade the laser beam fence at this location. Repeater lasers were installed on the four longest spans of the fence to make the system more reliable. Additionally, a highpower laser transmitter developed by CCTRF was installed in tandem with the upgraded system for the purpose of evaluation of time and atmospheric conditions (fog, etc.). The information gained from this test has proven invaluable for determining the capabilities of a laser system in marginal environmental conditions.
2. Assembly Bill 2267 appropriated funds for CCTRF to investigate burglaries committed against explosive storage magazines located in the State of California, and to make recommendations for improving the security of these explosive storage areas. The Foundation surveyed all explosive dealers within the State of California and it was learned that about 52% of the magazines in California are located south of Fresno with the remaining 48% north of Fresno. Over a five-year period, approximately one out of every four storage magazines was burglarized. It was also discovered that only about 17% of the magazines within the state have installed some security devices or adopted security measures. CCTRF is developing a prototype alarm system to assist in reducing burglaries of these storage magazines. Further work will be conducted in the area of explosive storage during 1974.
3. In August of 1972, the California Crime Technological Research Foundation undertook a research and testing program aimed at developing building security equipment performance standards for private residences and small commercial structures. The program was begun in response to a request from the Attorney General's Building Security Commission for technological support in developing sound standards. Specifically, CCTRF was requested to:
  - a. Recommend performance standards for door and window systems
  - b. Develop the means for testing and certifying devices and systems through the application of those standards
  - c. Determine the personnel and equipment needs of laboratories certifying building security equipment affected by the standards

To conduct the program and provide the requested services, CCTRF submitted a proposal to the Office of Criminal Justice Planning (nee, CCCJ) and funds were received effective August 1, 1972. CCTRF's technical program, as it applies to this project, is a two-year effort and will conclude with a second year OCJP grant which was received and under which work is continuing.

In the first year of the program, major efforts included, but were not limited to the

following: First, the characterization of building security threats. This included rating man's physical capabilities (e.g., shoulder impact) and his capabilities, using tools (e.g., pry bar, pipe wrench) when attempting surreptitious entry. Secondly, the program concentrated on single wooden exterior doors (evaluation of the most critical threat and its point of application) and the evaluation of door attachments (i.e., hinges and locks). Thirdly, the framing surrounding the single wooden door was investigated and tested (i.e., construction, stiffness, striker plate assembly). Next, an extensive testing program into the resistance capabilities of locks was undertaken. And finally, the testing of sliding glass doors and windows was begun. The latter work will be continued into the second year. Other work to be undertaken the second year, includes double doors, windows, steel doors, concrete and masonry framing, etc.

When the work funded under this grant is completed, CCTRF intends to have recommended performance standards (in the form of performance acceptance tests) in the following areas:

- Doors — exterior (single and double)
- Sliding glass doors and windows
- Windows
- Hardware — including locks and hinges
- Material performance — local penetration

Based upon work to date in building security threat analysis and the testing completed on exterior single wooden doors, locks and hinges, recommended standards for these components, in terms of performance acceptance tests have been set forth. As more testing is completed and more findings determined over the next year, standards will be completed for each of the identified five areas.

The results of the test program demonstrated that both hollow and solid core exterior doors had serious weaknesses in construction and ability to resist threat loads. During the tests, the weaker component parts of the doors were determined and modified to increase the overall strength of the door system. These modifications were all incorporated into a CCTRF hollow door design with the following features not normally found in commercially available residence type doors.

- 1) Redesigned to prevent sawing
- 2) Redesigned edges to absorb pry bar loads by deformation
- 3) Hardened attachment point for hinge screws
- 4) Hardened attachment point for knob/lockset
- 5) Efficient load-carrying structure connecting hinges and lock; assuring proper load distribution

A prototype door was constructed to this design and tested under dynamic loading well in excess of the expected threat loads without damage.

4. General research in the laboratory included the further development of electro-optical detector components and applications undertaken for the purpose of advancing this technology, as applied to criminal justice systems.

In addition, the CCTRF laboratory designed and built a low-cost self-contained portable intrusion detector utilizing a Doppler ultrasonic sensor linked to a radio transmitter for transmission of the alarms. The system was built and successfully field tested during 1973.

Plans for the coming year include laboratory work in the following areas:

- a. To extend further laser based detection system technology to impose further barriers to criminals.
- b. To develop new ideas and systems for improving the safety and security of correctional institutions and personnel.
- c. To continue and extend further the program of testing and development in the building security area with the goal of "Hardening" the target to the burglar.
- d. To explore further the area of school security, both in advanced hardware and application to "Harden" the target of the vandal or burglar, increase the apprehension rates, and reduce incidence of school burglary and vandalism.
- e. To pursue further the area of explosive storage security to reduce the theft of explosives and their use by dissidence against the public.
- f. To develop counter measures to reduce lighting brought about by the "energy crisis" which makes street crimes more attractive to the criminal element.
- g. To further explore the uses of seismic and infrared sensors to reduce the occurrences of successful intrusions.
- h. To continue researching the feasibility of developing low cost, ultra efficient residential alarm systems.
- i. To analyze security systems in order to attempt evaluation of the systems under the common denominator of reliability.

The prioritized list of criminal justice problem areas as outlined in SECTION III will be addressed in every way possible. The projects listed above are but a portion of those which the Foundation hopes to pursue. As funds become available, more of the priority problem areas will become Foundation projects.

## C. CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT HANDBOOK

In late 1972, CCTRF received a grant award from LEAA's National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice to develop a "handbook" for the establishment and operation of a crime analysis unit within local law enforcement agencies.

The handbook was completed during 1973 and includes discussions on such things as the scope of activities of a crime analysis unit, the organizational placement, specific goals and operating procedures, minimum unit size, what data should be collected, data collection procedures, analytical tools, information displays, etc.

CCTRF has conducted literature research and personal interviews with police departments in preparing a draft handbook copy. A national working committee consisting of subject matter experts and practitioners critiqued the draft which was then revised and finalized.

The handbook is of such quality and informational value that it will be printed (by LEAA) and disseminated to all police departments interested in creating a crime analysis unit or improving upon an existing unit.

The project clearly has impact in that when the foregoing is accomplished, impetus will be set for the creation of crime analysis units in police departments across the country.

#### **D. INTERSTATE ORGANIZED CRIME INDEX (IOCI) PROJECT**

##### **1. Background**

LEAA awarded grants to CCTRF for Project SEARCH to develop, demonstrate and evaluate the prototype Organized Crime Computerized Central Index, providing sixteen state and local police intelligence units with on-line access to a computerized data base of "public record information" on 2,700 persons known to be active in organized crime activities and an additional 5,000 associates. The Organized Crime Task Force (members of SEARCH and the Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit), appointed a Security and Privacy Subcommittee which developed a code of ethics and a Security and Privacy Policy and Procedure Manual, now considered minimum standards for system security and individual privacy.

The project was, in the opinion of SEARCH, a very successful effort. In addition to the direct accomplishment of project goals, many indirect and lasting benefits resulted. The LEIU data base was revised, expanded, and updated in a way which will add to its future usefulness. Security and Privacy procedures for input and access were developed. Additional data base exchange was stimulated between participating LEIU agencies and other agencies. Sufficient evidence of the need for a system to exchange this type of information justifies further work. A major expansion of the system would produce a viable, useful system which could support an on-line operation. A thorough review of system objectives, contents, participants, and configuration was recommended as the first step of the implementation process.

##### **2. Present Status**

The "Evaluation and Test Mode of an Interstate Organized Crime Index", was received by CCTRF in behalf of LEIU for the period May 1, 1973, through December 31, 1973. The primary goal of the project was the performance of an independent evaluation of the existing prototype system with recommendations for improvement and modification. CCTRF awarded Arthur Young and Company a contract for that purpose.

The IOCI Executive Committee, composed of eight members of the LEIU Executive Board, six elected terminal agency representatives and representatives of the Central Index and the Central Coordinating Agency, now directs the project, assisted by two standing committees, security and privacy and technical operations. Security and privacy issues are becoming increasingly important to the future of IOCI, and IOCI is keeping abreast of all developments in this area, including providing information to the Edwards Committee (Subcommittee on Civil Rights and Constitutional Rights of the House Committee on the Judiciary) on proposed security and privacy legislation, and testifying before the Ervin Committee (Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary). Thirteen additional terminals have been placed in selected law enforcement agencies (see Figure 5), and training accomplished. A presentation was made to the President of the West German National Police, members of his staff, LEAA, and FBI

representatives on November 20, 1973, resulting in an invitation to attend a European conference on organized crime in Germany in April, 1974.

### **3. Future Considerations**

The independent evaluation of IOCI (designed to develop the "ideal" IOCI system) will be completed in early, 1974, resulting in preparation of an implementation and development plan for the "ideal" IOCI system. The first year following June, 1974, will consist of design, development and implementation.

FIGURE 5  
IOCI TERMINAL AGENCIES







## SECTION V – FUTURE OUTLOOK

“To cope with the challenge of crime in a modern society, the criminal justice system must make use of the most *modern scientific and technological developments*”.—Ronald Reagan in “Controlling Crime in California”—Report of the Governor’s Select Committee of Law Enforcement Problems; August 1973. Page 3.





## V. FUTURE OUTLOOK

CCTRF anticipates the availability of new and exciting programs in 1974. Knowledge gained and personal contact made by staff members during the last year while participating in highly specialized, innovative programs has greatly increased their value to the State of California and will assist them in making accomplishments in the future.

Project SEARCH, while making contributions to criminal justice efforts nationwide, has certainly been of benefit to the State of California. The California participants in the project have had the benefit of face-to-face discussions with many other of our country's criminal justice experts regarding the solution of problems common to all.

During the past year, CCTRF has acquired projects which are allowing the Foundation a broader base within California from which to work. The Foundation and its staff are becoming recognized for their abilities in the criminal justice area and are able to pursue more difficult and complex projects. As a result, the Foundation's value to the State of California has been enhanced and the Foundation will be able to have more of an impact on criminal justice activities within the State during the coming year due to staff's increased capability, and due to the Board's increased involvement in developing new sources of revenue and fostering new avenues of research.

CCTRF's developmental laboratory should provide the basis for many innovative accomplishments anticipated in the years ahead. The Foundation believes that the research and development projects currently being conducted and those planned for next year will prove to be a valuable asset in efforts towards crime prevention and detection. The laboratory will serve as an ideal "common ground" for a union of government and industry in the fight against crime. Additionally, the more complex and detailed projects which are being received by the Foundation are providing an excellent training ground for our staff. As staff capabilities increase, the ability of the Foundation to take on more and larger tasks is increased. As the harvests of the research and development projects are reaped, CCTRF and its staff will more and more be recognized as experts in the transfer of technology to the criminal justice system as well as having advanced skills and knowledge in science and technology as it applies to the fight against crime. As a result, more and more research and development funds should be made available to CCTRF, further allowing us to assist in the prevention and reduction of crime.

CCTRF is directing its efforts toward assisting the transfer of scientific and technological capabilities to the field of criminal justice. These efforts will be greatly accelerated during the next year providing more contributions to criminal justice in the State of California and throughout the nation.



## **APPENDICES**



## **APPENDIX A**

### **BACKGROUND AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

In 1967 the California Crime Technological Research Foundation was created. Thus California became the first state to recognize the importance of technological research and development in combatting crime.

CCTRF's goals are to stimulate, encourage, conduct, evaluate, and sponsor research and development in the field of scientific and technological aids for the prevention and detection of crime, the apprehension and treatment of criminals, and the improvement of the administration of law enforcement in California.

While CCTRF's primary goal is to reduce crime in California, it is almost unlimited in its means to accomplish this goal, because of its nature as both a public corporation and a State agency.

The unique character gives CCTRF the following powers, to:

1. Hold, invest, reinvest and use real or personal property.
2. Accept contributions.
3. Enter into contracts with the Federal and State Governments, political subdivisions of the State, educational institutions, and private industry.
4. All the powers of a State agency. These powers permit CCTRF to attack any problem facing California's criminal justice system.

CCTRF is guided by a 20-member Board of Directors made up of leaders from all sectors of the State government, law enforcement, academic, business and industry, and the general public. The Board has the responsibility to guide CCTRF in its short term goals and develop its long term objectives. Members of the Board are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate.

CCTRF is nationally and internationally recognized as a forerunning agency in the field of advanced research and development for the criminal justice system. CCTRF's work in advanced laser technology for prison security, as well as construction site security; its work in building security; and its participation in Project SEARCH have been among some of the projects responsible for CCTRF's reputation.

CCTRF's efforts thus far have been responsible for an influx of federal dollars and national and international expertise into California. However, the potential of scientific and technological research and development to solve problems facing the criminal justice system has just barely been exploited. CCTRF's ultimate goal is to derive every possible benefit that science and technology has to offer criminal justice and thereby the people of California.





## APPENDIX B

### TITLE 7. CALIFORNIA CRIME TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION SECTION 14000-14017

Revised by Chapter 1119, Statutes 1971

#### Section

14000. (Statement of policy) The benefits of scientific and technological advances which have with accelerating abundance enriched the lives of our citizenry have also with cunning rapidity been adapted for use by criminals. If our society is to stem and reverse the increasing incidence of crime, it is essential that scientific and technological improvements, as they are perfected, be utilized to the fullest extent in the prevention and detection of crime. In addition, there is need for basic research involving combinations of various scientific disciplines into the nature of crime, criminals, and methods of detection, apprehension, and treatment. It is therefore declared to be the policy of the state to encourage scientific and technological research, development, and education in the field of the prevention and detection of crime and the apprehension and treatment of criminals, in order to promote the general welfare of the people. — Amended by Stats. 1971, Chap. 119.

14001. (Creation of Foundation: Status as public corporation and state agency) A public corporation is hereby created, which shall be known as the California Crime Technological Research Foundation, hereafter referred to as the foundation. The foundation is a state agency. — Added by Stats. 1967, Chap. 1661.

14002. (Purpose of Foundation) The foundation shall encourage and promote the development and application of science and technology for the prevention and detection of crime, the apprehension and treatment of criminals, and the improvement of administration of criminal justice in the state. The foundation shall also assist criminal justice to determine the kind and quality of scientific, technological, and management processes and equipment which would improve the effectiveness of criminal justice operations. — Amended by Stats. 1971, Chap. 1119.

14003. (Board of Directors: Composition) The foundation shall be governed and all of its corporate powers exercised by a board of directors, which shall consist of the following members appointed by the Governor, to serve at his pleasure, and confirmed by the Senate: a representative from the Department of Justice nominated by the Attorney General, a representative from the Department of the Youth Authority, a representative from the Department of the Youth Authority, a representative from the Department of Corrections, a representative nominated by the Judicial Council, a representative nominated by the State Bar of California, one district attorney, one chief of police, one sheriff, a faculty member of a college or university qualified in the subject of criminology or police science, seven persons qualified in the field of scientific research, development, or system technology, and four public members interested in the prevention and control of crime. — Amended by Stats. 1971, Chap. 1119.

14004. (Same: Chairman and vice-chairman: Attendance at meeting of Council on Criminal Justice) The Governor shall appoint the chairman of the board, and the board shall designate a vice chairman from among the appointed members, who shall serve at the pleasure of the board. The chairman or his representative shall attend meetings of the California Council on Criminal Justice. — Added by Stats. 1967, Chap. 1661.

14005. (Regulations: Officers and employees: Compensation and duties) The board of

directors may adopt regulations for the foundation, and may appoint such officers and employees as it deems advisable and may fix their compensation and prescribe their duties. — Added by Stats. 1967, Chap. 1661.

14006. (Compensation and expenses of directors) Members of the board of directors shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be reimbursed for their expenses actually and necessarily incurred by them in the performance of their duties under this title. — Added by Stats. 1967, Chap. 1661.

14007. (Holding other public offices) No director, officer, or employee of the foundation shall be disqualified from holding any public office or employment, nor shall he forfeit any public office, by reason of his appointment under this title, notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary. — Added by Stats. 1967, Chap. 1661.

14008. (Executive committee: Quorum) The board of directors may elect an executive committee of not less than five members who, in intervals between meetings of the board, may transact such business of the foundation as the board may authorize from time to time. Unless otherwise provided by the regulations of the foundation, a majority of such committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business and the acts of a majority of the members of the committee present at any meeting at which a quorum is present shall be deemed the acts of the committee. — Added by Stats. 1967, Chap. 1661.

14009. (Powers: Capacity to sue and be sued) In furtherance of the purposes set forth in this title, the foundation shall have the following powers:

(a) Through contracts or other appropriate means, to foster and support scientific and technological research in this state in cooperation with the federal government, the state government, political subdivisions of the state, educational institutions, nonprofit institutions and organizations, business enterprises, and other persons concerned with scientific and technological research concerning the prevention and detection of crime.

(b) To identify, review, and evaluate research and development efforts applied to the prevention and detection of crime and the apprehension and treatment of criminals.

(c) To sponsor and conduct conferences and studies, collect and disseminate information, and issue periodic reports relating to scientific and technological research concerning the prevention and detection of crime.

(d) To retain and employ technical and other specialized consultants on a contract basis or otherwise.

(e) To receive, hold, invest, reinvest, and use, on behalf of the foundation and for any of its purposes, real property, personal property, and money, or any interest therein, and the income therefrom, either absolutely or in trust.

(f) To sue and be sued in the name of the foundation. Process in any action or proceeding shall be served in the manner provided by law.

(g) To have and use a corporate seal.

(h) To adopt rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, governing any matters relating to the activities of the foundation.

- (i) To have and exercise all powers necessary or convenient to effect any or all of the purposes of the foundation. — Added by Stats. 1967, Chap. 1661.

14010. (Contributions to Foundation) Notwithstanding the provisions of any law or the provisions of any certificate of incorporation, charter, or other articles of organization, any corporation, association, or person may make contributions to the foundation. The foundation may accept grants from private sources if the board of directors unanimously approves each such grant. — Added by Stats. 1967, Chap. 1661.

14011. (Annual report) The foundation shall make an annual report to the Governor and the Legislature not later than the first day of March of each year. — Amended by Stats. 1971, Chap. 1119.

14012. (Agreement with other agencies for research and projects) The foundation may by mutual agreement with any public agency undertake direct operational criminal justice responsibilities. — Added by Stats. 1967, Chap. 1661.

14013. (Direct operational responsibility) Nothing in this title shall be construed as authorizing the foundation to undertake direct operational criminal justice responsibilities. — Amended by Stats. 1971, Chap. 1119.

14014. (Agreements to utilize resources of other agencies) The foundation may utilize the resources of existing state agencies pursuant to agreements developed between the foundation and the agencies concerned. — Added by Stats. 1967, Chap. 1661.

14015. (Attorney General as legal counsel) The Attorney General shall act as the legal counsel for the foundation. — Added by Stats. 1967, Chap. 1661.

14016. (Repealed by Stats 1971 Chap. 1119 6, effective October 19, 1971.)

14017. (Termination of existence) The existence of the foundation shall terminate on the 61st day after adjournment of the 1975 Regular Session of the Legislature. — Amended by Stats. 1971, Chap. 1119.

